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INDEX

Page: 1

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A ROUGH SEA, BUT A DEFINITE COURSE

The Democrats Say the Republican Party is Drifting, But the Fact Is It Has a Definite Program and, Faced By Every Obstacle the Opposition Can Bring Forth, It Is Carrying the Program out.

By WESLEY L. JONES
U. S. Senator from Washington

THE Republican party has been in power a little more than a year. Does the record justify the confidence placed in it by the people at the last election? The Democrats say it is a failure and that the people are anxious to repudiate it. The Republicans claim it to be a success and that the people approve. It is easy to denounce and it is easy to boast. The people will judge by the record, which they will know pretty well, and they can be depended upon to render a just verdict.

Every ill that affects the people will be laid at the door of the Republicans by the Democrats. That is politics in this country. There is too much of it, but it can not be helped. We can with confidence appeal to the justice and good sense of our people to give us credit for what we have done and take into account the conditions we have had to meet. We have not done all we should have done; I admit that. We have made mistakes; but, taking it all in all, we have a record of actual accomplishment that we can point to with confidence and, to use a Democratic phrase, "with pride."

On the 4th of last March the Republican party took charge of every branch of the government. For a little over two years after the armistice the administration had been drifting in the midst of war problems. These problems were hard enough when the war ended, but they got worse and worse as time passed and neglect continued.

WHILE WAR WAS ON

While the war was on everything else was neglected. Peaceful pursuits were forsaken and all labor and business effort was turned to war. War demands brought prices of everything to an abnormal level. Everybody, rich and poor, got upon an entirely different plane of living from that theretofore enjoyed. When the war ended war activities ceased. The end came so suddenly that the people were dazed. They did not know what to do. Everything seemed to be out of joint. Congress looked to the President for guidance and leadership, but it got neither and so it was that when the Republican party took charge it found the problems of the war made much more difficult by two years of peace drifting.

It is much easier to carry on a war than it is to solve the problems growing out of it. It is not difficult to carry on war if partisanship is laid aside; differences of opinion are waived; mind, heart, and soul go together to do one certain thing—whip the enemy. Men and money are needed. The strong hand of the government reaches out and takes the boy from the home and puts him on the battle front, whether he will or no. The same strong hand takes in taxes the money required to buy supplies of every kind. We can not solve the problems of peace in that way. Reason, experience, and judgment must guide instead of power and force. Partisanship flames up fiercely; opinions are held with great tenacity; conflicting interests of section, community, and individual demand their rights, and obstructions are placed in the way of the majority everywhere and at all times. This is being done now.

DELAYS BY DEMOCRATS

I know that the Republicans are being blamed for the delays in passing legislation. Much of this delay is caused directly by the Democrats, as the record will show. They act as if they think they owe nothing to the country now, but all to their party. Party advantage is sought at all times and upon every question. I may be wrong, but in my judgment this is not right. We really need an intense patriotism more now in solving the problems of peace than we did to solve the problems of war. In war the unpatriotic man can be forced to serve his country. In peace, this can not be done except through public opinion.

The Republican party is in control, and is therefore primarily responsible for what is done and for what is not done. Our Democratic friends seem to think this fact relieves them from all responsibility. They give us no help in solving these problems. A very prominent Democratic senator said a few days ago, referring to these problems, "Why should we worry? These are nuts for you to crack, and not for us"; and so they oppose, delay, obstruct, hinder, and criticize. I submit that such action does not and will not commend them to the people. They can not escape their duty as the peoples representatives. The problems we face are their problems, the same as they are ours. The people will not overlook these things when studying the record we have made and in weighing the tactics of our Democratic friends.

The burdens the people bear come from the war and from Democratic incompetency, and not from us. If they are heavy, we can not help it. If any have been lightened, we have done it. We are criticized because we have not reduced appropriations or lowered taxes. We are not responsible for either. The $29,000,000,000 we spent during the war is the debt of today. We must meet it in some way. We can not refuse appropriations without repudiation. No matter how unwise the obligation, no matter how wasteful the expenditure, we must fulfill our agreements and pay our debts. War materials that cost us billions must be paid for in full, even if we must sell what is left for a song.

MUST BE PAID FOR

The war has been fought and now we must pay for it. Taxes must be taken now from the pockets of the people to pay for the cost and waste of war, and the needed appropriations must be made. While the war was on we borrowed money to pay the expenses. These loans and the interest must be paid, and it is utterly impossible to reduce appropriations or reduce taxes to the pre-war or even the war level.

It is said that the people are impatient with Congress. It may be so; but who encourages that impatience? The Democrats themselves, who should be the last ones to complain. We must build up what they tore down. We must reorganize what they disorganized. We must collect what they spent. We must pay what they owed. Under Democratic leadership things done in hours can not now be cared for safely in months. For instance, the Senate, with two hours' debate, voted $640,000,000. This money, according to a Democratic committee, was wasted, but the people must pay it. We sold for $120,000—and were surprised to get that much—what cost us $80,000,000. We must raise these millions now in taxes. Can we say in a few hours or a few days how that shall be done? Is it not wisdom, is it not our duty, to be careful and take time to weigh well what we do, so as to cause as little injury as possible, and make a heavy burden as light as we can? We would be justly censured if we took less care with the many difficult questions we face. Hasty action would make more waste and increase our taxes and our burdens.

Let us see what we have done. Let us see what the record shows.

For many years good men and women have done much to promote world peace. They sought to have an organization among the nations of the world to secure and enforce it. A strong sentiment had been created and high hopes were held out that world peace would be insured. When the World War came to a close President Wilson placed himself at the head of this movement and sought by solemn treaty to do this great thing. His effort ended in failure—why, I will not say—but as the years go by the greatness of his aims and sacrifices will hide the causes for his failure. He left us in a humiliating position. Without seeking a cause it is enough to say that on the 4th of March, 1921, the United States was without a friend in the world. No people trusted us; no nation honored or respected us. That is all changed. We lead the nations of the world. They honor, respect, and trust us, and seek our advice and counsel. This is due to the tactful, wise, statesmanlike, and patriotic conduct of the administration, and is an achievement deserving of the highest commendation.

THE NEW POLICY

A new but simple policy has been started that means much for the peace of the world. Nations have been brought together about the conference table to talk and reason over their differences and devise ways and means to promote mutual understandings and remove the causes of war. Its wisdom is now clear. That it will be a permanent practice among nations is certain. This very great thing has been brought about by this administration, and it will loom larger as the years go by. If nothing else were done, this alone justifies last election's verdict.

The calling of the arms conference met a glad response from every heart in the land that hopes for peace. The selection of the delegates to represent this country evidenced a rare judgment, while the confidence placed in and the position given to his Secretary of State by the President showed a statesmanship of the highest order, and a manliness that must profoundly impress every high-minded man. That conference is epochal in the history of the world. The success it attained was beyond the dreams of the most hopeful. Its work will loom larger with the passing of time. It will lighten the burdens of humanity through the centuries, and save generations yet unborn from the horrors of war. What man or woman can now regret a vote cast for Warren G. Harding?

While the executive branch of the administration has been doing these great things, the legislative branch has not been idle; and when its record is studied in the light of the facts and conditions that it had to face, and the problems it had to grapple with, the people will conclude that it has done well, too.

Congress was called in special session to revise the taxes and the tariff. It has not yet been able to complete both. Maybe it should have done so, but the Democratic minority is not blameless. They consumed a great deal of time in what many would term useless talk, but I would not be so harsh. They acted wholly within their rights. We do not need to rely on this. The problem to be met fully justifies the time taken to work it out. The expenses of the government to be met by taxation could not be reduced except by the most rigid economy. Three or four billions must be raised by internal taxes to meet the expenses imposed upon the people during the war and under a Democratic administration. About all we could do was to revise the law, and levy the taxes more justly, and so as to disturb business and industry the very least.

HURRY AND STRESS

The tax laws we have had to revise were passed in the hurry and stress of war. Taxes were levied upon business that was prospering, and that was sure to prosper while the war lasted. Revision was a stupendous problem. From three to four billions of tax must be taken from business in time of peace to meet the demands of the war that had just closed. It was most patriotic to try to take this money in such a way as to do as little harm to business as possible, and at the same time take it from those best able to pay. Every individual, every business, and every section of the country would be affected. Hearings were asked by many. It would not have been right to disregard these requests. It was not safe to do so. These hearings took months. A bill was finally passed. It is now the law. It did not wholly meet the wishes of anyone. No tax bill raising three or four billions can be prepared by anybody that will wholly satisfy anyone. This law has many injustices in it but they are the injustices of the Democratic law. It places no more burdens upon the people, but it does relieve them of many. We not only revised the tax laws more equitably but we made a great reduction in the taxes.

Under this law, even with the great demands upon the government, the tax burden on the people will be over $800,000,000 less next year than this. That is, we have relieved the people of the country from paying over $800,000,000 taxes annually that they would have had to pay under the Democratic law. Confronted with the necessity of rais-

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The Republican Administration

#2

Its Tasks
and
Its Accomplishments

Issued by
Republican National Committee
Washington, D. C.

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The Republican Administration

Its Tasks and Its Accomplishments

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Issued by
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X-E801
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PAMPHLET
COLLECTIONS
#4

The Republican Administration
Its Tasks
and
Its Accomplishments

Issued by
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The Republican Administration
Its Tasks
and
Its Accomplishments

#5

Issued by
Republican National Committee
Washington, D. C.

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#6

Republicanism

Address of

Hon. Will R. Wood, M.C.

Chairman of the National Republican
Congressional Committee

At a Meeting of the
National Capital Republican Club
At the New Willard
Washington, D. C.
May 8, 1931

No. 31

#7

REPUBLICAN FISCAL MANAGEMENT OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT OF DECADE -- MILLS DECLARES

Washington, Jan. 1931 Management of public finances was named by Ogden L. Mills, undersecretary of the Treasury, in a recent address, as the outstanding practical application of the Republican philosophy of government. Mr. Mills declared that the past decade has witnessed the growth and maturi of a definite and crystallized philosophy of government that can be "labeled Republican", which embraces fundamental lines of policy for both foreign and domestic affairs.

Leading tenets of this philosophy as expounded by Mr. Mills are: a definite and proven fiscal policy; tariff protection with the innovation of the flexible feature; restricted immigration; development of inland waterway and highway systems on an increasingly generous scale; compensation and care of veterans; development of agriculture to an economic parity with industry; support of humanitarian legislation, and measures to ameliorate and prevent business depressions.

In regard to foreign relations Mr. Mills finds the philosophy expressed in cooperation with foreign governments without the United States being committed in advance to the use of its power in unknown contingencies; peaceful settlement of international disputes by arbitration; a financial policy aimed to assist in securing stability abroad and adherence to the Monroe Doctrine in safeguarding the integrity of all the western nations.

Mr. Mills stressed the effectiveness of the Republican fiscal policy, pointing out the state of the country's finances at the close of the Wilson administration. "When the Republicans took control", Mr. Mills said "we were faced with a war debt of about 24 billion dollars with early maturities aggregating about seven billion 500 millions and high interest

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Checklist News Letters
Reports Natl. Committee
Wash. D.C.

#8

THE POLITICAL WHEELS OF WASHINGTON.

By James L. West

Washington, Feb. --1931

In their insatiable desire to "embarrass" the administration, the Senate Democrats have euchred themselves into a position which is proving extremely embarrassing, both to themselves and to the national leaders of their party.

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They find themselves on the wrong side of two fundamental propositions an extra session of the new Congress and a raid on the Treasury in the form of "doles".

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Presumably, the great Democratic program about which there was much general talk a few months ago resolves itself into a policy of government paternalism.

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They have taken the position that the Federal Government shall supplant the Red Cross and other agencies in relief work in the drought-stricken and in other areas, and they insist that unless their program is enacted into law they will force an extra session of the new Congress in which chaos of an almost unprecedented nature is regarded as practically certain.

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It was only a short time ago that the Democrats formally arrayed themselves against all measures designed to alarm business and retard industria recovery, and especially against the obstruction of appropriation bills and the special session.

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Feb (1931)

#9

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

PAMPHLET COLLECTIONS

No. 34 Weekly News Letter.

THE PEOPLE VS. THE CONGRESS

Those who had begun to fear that the will of the people might be frustrated by the very agencies it has created are finding reassurance in the present attitude of the Congress. The overwhelming force of crystallized public opinion once again demonstrates that ours is a government by the people.

For weeks some members of both houses, blinded by partisanship or sectional interests, have placed themselves stubbornly in opposition to the clear will of the majority that there be no extra session of Congress. Some of those whose actions tended to insure the extraordinary session were both sincere and high minded. Others were animated by less noble motives. Today, even those whose tactics were inspired by political counsel apparently have seen the light. The defiant Democratic ultimatum has shrivelled to a plea for compromise and those who worked hardest to hamper the Administration, fearful that they have launched a boomerang, now appear ready to cooperate in deed as well as word.

Sufficient time remains to pass all the appropriation bills and leave a reasonable margin for the consideration of other important legislation. Both the President of the United States and the American Red Cross have given their pledge that the drought sufferers will receive adequate relief. It is not asking too much that Congress accept the pledge which no nation in the world would fail to honor. Economists of all political faiths have unreservedly condemned the full payment of veterans' adjusted compensation certificates at this time. There is no objection from the government or

~~No.~~ 35 — 5 — #10 Weekly News Letter Republican Natl Committee Washington D.C.

THE POLITICAL WHEELS OF WASHINGTON
By James L. West

Washington, Feb. 1931 — Appreciating that they are without any definite program, the Democratic hosts at their gathering in Washington on March 5 apparently will undertake to lay down a set of principles.

Gossip has it that the party leaders out of Congress are very much concerned over the record made by the party in this regular session of the 71st Congress.

Various proposals for raids on the Treasury and for the establishment of a Federal dole system have caused concern because of the expressed desire of Chairman John J. Raskob and others to convince business that the Democratic party is not inimical to its interests.

During the last campaign Mr. Jouett Shouse, National Executive Committee Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in a radio address conceded that the party was without a program looking to an improvement of conditions in the country, and certainly no program has been developed at this session of Congress.

This is conceded by so staunch a Democratic paper as the New York Times which says: "The meeting is at the end of the short session of Congress, during which the Democrats have developed no program."

In advance of the meeting of the Democratic National Committee, there has been much speculation as to what will be the status of Chairman Raskob when the session is over.

March 1931

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PAMPHLET COLLECTIONS

#11

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Barr Building
Washington, D. C.

No. 36

THE FIRST TWO YEARS.

Twenty-four months have passed since Mr. Hoover, accepting the mandate of the people, began his duties as President of the United States. In these two years he has guided the Nation through one of its critical periods. He has been called upon to supply constructive leadership, vision and courage of the highest order. In addition to carrying out the program laid down by the Republican party in its campaign platform of 1928 he was faced with the vital necessity of conceiving, planning and carrying out an additional program to meet the economic emergency resulting from the industrial depression and the drought.

In these two years Mr. Hoover has brought to practical completion the fulfillment of the campaign pledges. A task in itself sufficient to place his administration on a basis of equality with the most successful of recent times. The second program, involving the complete organization of the entire country to meet an economic crisis, was historically unprecedented, colossal in its scope, and of such all-time importance to the Nation that it undoubtedly entitles the administration to a high place in our annals.

The second program is effective today. It will be more effective in the ensuing months. Already it has borne fruit in such practical things as jobs for workers, a wage scale maintained despite depression, prevention of labor disputes, and in a building program which will be of lasting benefit to the country as a whole. A vast system organized and coordinated by the President and his assistants now stretches into every state, city, and community to combat the evils of depression and drought. Because of it hundreds of thousands of jobs have been created. Hundreds of thousands of workers are employed today, directly or indirectly, on innumerable Federal,

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PAMPHLET COLLECTIONS #12

No. 37

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Washington, D. C.,
Weekly News Letter.

March 1931

EDITORIAL.

During the first half of his term Mr. Hoover recommended three score measures to the Congress. Nearly all of them have been enacted into law. Every one of them that was included in the great program sponsored by the President received favorable action. The platform pledges were fulfilled. The great emergency program found legislative endorsement. The measures to permit administrative reorganization were passed and the proposals to expedite public works and increase efficiency were sanctioned.

Upon such items as the World Court, the tightening of deportation laws and the consolidation of border patrols the Congress failed to act but they represent such an inconsiderable and, by comparison, unimportant part of the total legislation passed that they are completely overshadowed by the colossal work accomplished.

This recapitulation of legislative achievement is the more important when it is considered that for two years the Administration has been under a barrage of propaganda which attempted to convince the country that the government had not accomplished and was not accomplishing anything. Facts have defeated the propagandists. Their destructive criticisms crumple before the tabulation of what has been done.

One of the favorite charges of the subsidized wolf-criers and mud-slingers has been that the President was unable to obtain the cooperation of Congress in carrying out his program. The legislative record not only refutes this charge but makes it appear ridiculous. And the fact that this record has been established notwithstanding every kind of an assault including the Democratic "cooperation" gives it greater stature in the eyes

.16

PAMPHLET COLLECTION

No. 38

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Washington, D. C.,
Weekly News Letter.

#13

March 1931

EDITORIAL.

The propaganda bureau of the Democratic National Committee received a public accolade recently at the hands of none other than former Governor Alfred E. Smith. The Democratic standard Bearer of 1928 specifically mentioned the tactics which a Democratic journalist labelled as the "Smear — Hoover" plan. To all intents and purposes Democracy's titular leader gave these tactics his full and wholehearted approval.

In his inimitable manner Mr. Smith burlesqued the protests which have arisen as a result of these attacks upon the Chief Executive and by satire, sarcasm and eloquent gesture made it quite evident he is one of those who believe that neither the President nor the Presidency should be protected from the malevolent brick bats of politicians.

Inspired by this generous and affectionate pat on the head the Democratic propaganda mill can be expected to turn to its work with fresh enthusiasm and renewed zeal. In fact it has already responded to the praise of the Standard Bearer with celerity. In a statement purporting to have been written by Representative Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, issued throug the publicity bureau of the Democratic National Committee, the attack upon the President is vigorously renewed.

The author implies that if not directly responsible for the depressio the drought, and the world economic recessions, Mr. Hoover did in some mysterious way help to bring them about. Furthermore, the statement has the brazen effrontery to declare that the Hoover Administration has not made a "single constructive effort on its own part which in any degree les sened the seriousness of the situation."

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Barr Building

Washington, D. C.,
March 10, 1931

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

James Francis Burke, General Counsel of the Republican National Committee and a member of the Executive Committee, today emphasized that there will be no early meeting of the National Committee. He also made clear that the Committee would not attempt to usurp the functions of the National Convention in shaping political policies. He said the country was suffering from an over-dose of politics and needed a well-earned rest.

"Do you expect an early meeting of the Republican National Committee" he was asked. "I do not. The American people are already suffering from an overproduction of politics. Some parts of the country have been clamoring for flood relief, others for farm relief and others for drought relief, but the whole country is now praying for political relief. So why not give it a short recess, particularly since 1932 is bound to be a political year?

"An overdose of politics is one of the worst maladies that can afflict a nation. This is particularly true while we are struggling to recover from world-wide economic disorder and business depression. Sensible men in every walk of life have been making every effort to diagnose the cause and prescribe the cure for an affliction that has crippled every country in the world. President Hoover has devoted himself to this task with an intelligence and an industry unsurpassed, if not unequalled by any other individual in any other government on earth. Never in the history of the White House has there been such continuous, intelligent devotion to duty.

"He has set aside every selfish political motive and invoked the cooperation of the best minds in every department of life. No branch of capital or labor, no profession, no political party, no business, big or little, has been overlooked. They have all been called to the Presidential council table and every emergency has been promptly discussed and dealt with in accordance with their combined wisdom.

"He is still at work fifteen hours a day. He never seems to tire in the face of the big job ahead of him. But it is our job as well as his and we should help him through with it, when cooperation is so essential to our national welfare.

#15

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Barr Building

FUTURE RELEASE.

Washington, D. C.,
March 13, 1931.

The following statement by Senator Dickinson, of Iowa, is for release in MORNING papers of SATURDAY, March 14, 1931:

Senator Dickinson, of Iowa, Chairman of the Advisory Council For Agriculture of the Republican National Committee, declared today that the recent Progressive Conference platform contained no proposals that would create a single job for men out of work or add a cent to present farm prices. The Senator's statement follows:

"A careful study of the platform adopted by the Progressive Conference -- made up largely of supporters of former Governor Alfred E. Smith in 1928 -- fails to disclose even one proposal which would:

"Create a single job for any workman in the United States.

"Add a single cent to farm prices.

"And yet the debate revolved largely around these questions. The findings of the Conference as to agricultural relief are rather amusing. A study of the problem of farm aid has been going on for ten years, and, yet the Progressives find that they still must continue the study.

"In the meantime the Republican Administration has put into effect measures which have been of great benefit to the farmers during this period of world depression as they have served, for the first time, to hold American prices of the principal farm commodities well above the world prices. This is particularly true with reference to the principal grains.

"The Administration also has brought about a tremendous increase in construction activities in the country, federal, state, municipal and private, thereby providing jobs for hundreds of thousands of men.

"Another singular thing about the Progressive Conference was the failure of a single speaker to recognize or even mention that the depression in large degree arose from causes outside of the United States and from drought within. All of the suggestions for remeding the depression were based on the proposition that we could control depressions solely by action within our own borders.

"Perhaps the various commissions appointed by the Conference (although all commissions were roundly denounced) may bring forward at some future time some concreto proposals by which some worker will get a job or some farmer will get more for his products."

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Barr Building

Washington, D. C.,
April 18, 1931.

FUTURE RELEASE

The following statement by Senator L. J. Dickinson, of Iowa, is for publication in MORNING papers of MONDAY, April 20, 1931:

Senator L. J. Dickinson, in a formal statement issued today through the Republican National Committee called attention that Mr. Jouett Shouse, the Executive Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, had concluded the opening phase of the Democratic Presidential campaign of 1932 without offering a single constructive suggestion for legislative action by his party if it should come into power. The Senator added that in five speeches Mr. Shouse, as usual, confined himself largely to personal criticisms of the President of the United States, these criticisms being made up of half-truths or plain misstatements of facts. The Senator's statement follows:

"Mr. Jouett Shouse, chief yell leader for Mr. John J. Raskob, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has concluded the first phase in the opening of the Democratic Presidential campaign of 1932 without offering a single constructive suggestion for legislative action by the Democratic party should it come into power.

"In addresses at Des Moines, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon and Seattle Mr. Shouse, acting as a megaphone for Mr. Charles Michelson, chief propagandist for the Democratic National Committee, confined himself almost exclusively to personal assaults upon the President of the United States. In his effort to make these criticisms effective he dealt in not only plain misstatements of fact but in half-truths. As the Los Angeles Times has well said Mr. Shouse's 'flings at President Hoover stopped short of vindictiveness only because of the polished manner and the skillful phrasing of the spoken'.

"As a faithful narrator of actual conditions in the country and as a reliable appraiser of national affairs under the Hoover Administration, the Times adds, 'Mr. Shouse does not impress'.

"While Mr. Raskob is a novice in politics, certainly Mr. Shouse is not and he should know that personal assaults upon the President can be overdone. He knows, or should know, that the country is not so much interested in petty fault finding and deliberate misrepresentation as it is in a program, legislative and administrative, which will aid in the present situation.

"The Hoover Administration has such a program and is effectively putting it into execution. The Democrats are without any program unless we may regard the recommendations of Mr. Raskob as the party platform. The nubbin of these recommendations is prohibition repeal and the junking of the anti-trust laws -- propositions which have created an intense strife within the Democratic party and which led a large section of the democracy of Southern California to directly snub Mr. Shouse upon his appearance at Los Angeles for the second in his series of addresses.

"Mr. Shouse in his Portland speech boasts that the Democrats will 'constitute the only united coherent efforts for legislation in the next Congress' and then says that Democratic efforts in legislation would be 'constructive'.

"Thus Mr. Shouse again deals in generalities whereas the country expects specifications."

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Barr Building.

FUTURE RELEASE.

Washington, D. C.
June 1, 1931.

The following statement by Representative Will R. Wood, of Indiana, is for publication in MORNING papers of TUESDAY, June 2.

Representative Will R. Wood, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, today issued the following statement:

"By asserting that the administration 'has not done a thing' to ameliorate conditions in this depression, another in the long series of misstatements emanating from the Raskob-financed, Tammany-controlled propaganda mill of the Democratic National Committee serves only to emphasize the constructive program carried forward by the President and the Republican Congress.

"It is surprising that my good friend, Representative Joe Byrns, of Tennessee, would become sponsor for such a statement since few men are in better position than he, as ranking Democrat on the House Appropriations Committee, to know the extent to which the administration has moved to aid unemployment and to assist industry and agriculture.

"If President Hoover never does another thing in his life worthy of commendation the world will never fully appreciate the service that he rendered when at the outset of the depression he called together the employers of the country and obtained from them a promise to maintain the wage level during the depression, a promise which in the main has been kept.

"No amount of propaganda that the Democratic Publicity Bureau and the Democratic leaders can manufacture will mislead the workers whose wages have been maintained for the first time in a business depression. These workers know only too well that in the post-war depression beginning in the last Democratic administration salaries were very sharply curtailed and that no move was made by any of these Democrats then in control of the government to prevent wage-cuts.

"And no amount of propaganda can mislead the thousands upon thousands of men who have jobs solely by reason of the action of the administration and the Republican Congress in increasing appropriations for public works all along the line -- public buildings, rivers and harbors improvements, flood control, and road construction.

"And no amount of propaganda can mislead the additional thousands who have been employed on plant and other extensions by the railroads, the public utilities and other industries which were agreed upon at the memorable White House Confer-

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#18

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Barr Building

Washington, D. C.,
June 12, 1931.

FUTURE RELEASE:

The following extracts from an ADDRESS by HONORABLE PATRICK J. HURLEY, SECRETARY OF WAR, before the YOUNG REPUBLICANS CLUB, at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C. June 12, 1931, is for RELEASE to MORNING papers of SATURDAY, June 13:

"THE HOOVER ADMINISTRATION."

"The successful record of President Hoover as Administrator of Belgian Relief and in his assistance to Central Europe and Russia after the war is commended by every one, even his political enemies. As Food Administrator in the Wilson Administration his efforts were so successful that the word HOOVERIZE came to express the patriotic cooperation of the citizens in the food plans of the Government. After the War, his services to the Wilson Administration in securing employment for the returned soldiers and assisting in general readjustment has been widely commended.

"He became Secretary of Commerce in the Harding Administration. When he took over that portfolio, the Department was next to the smallest and, we may say, the most inconsequential Department of the Government. He reorganized it; expanded it; made it vital. And when he left it, it was among the foremost, if it was not the foremost Department of the Government.

"When a devastating flood destroyed the property and lives of citizens in the Lower Mississippi Valley, he was called upon by President Coolidge to administer relief. Even his political enemies acknowledge the incisiveness of his relief plans and the capacity with which he carried them into effect.

"But we hear many who say: 'We admit that in all these stupendous undertakings the President was successful, but what of his record as the Chief Magistrate of the Nation? It is in that that we are interested now'.

"I might pause to say in passing that in the splendid achievements made by Mr. Hoover in his former capacities, he had the undivided support of the people of the nation. As the leader of the Republican Party and as President of the Government, his way is beset by political opponents, able strategists, moulders of public opinion, who criticize and obstruct his plans and try to defeat his policies for their own political purposes.

"The obstructionists acquit themselves of wrongdoing on the theory that political partisanship is essential to the welfare of the nation.

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#19

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Barr Building.

FUTURE RELEASE

Washington, D. C.,
June 15, 1931.

The following abstract of President Hoover's address at Indianapolis, Indiana, is for publication in MORNING papers of TUESDAY, June 16, and all papers after that time.

The Republican National Committee.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 15, ---- Frankly declaring against Federal doles and other panaceas proposed in this economic crisis, President Hoover stated here tonight that the objective of his administration was to adhere to the philosophy and creed of the American people for one hundred and fifty years rather than to adopt a creed foreign to the people.

"The exacting duty of government in these times ", he declared, "is by use of its agencies and its influences to establish our economic institutions; by inspiring cooperation in the community to sustain good will and to keep our country free of disorder and conflict; by cooperation with the people to assure that the deserving shall not suffer; and by the conduct of Government to strengthen the foundations of a better and stronger national life. These have been the objectives of my administration in dealing with this, the greatest crisis the world has ever known. I shall adhere to them".

Speaking before the Indiana Republican Editorial Association, the President declared against increased Federal Taxes of Government loans; against any Congressional revision of the tariff; against Federal unemployment insurance; against Federal ownership and operation of public utilities instead of their rigorous regulation; against lowering American standards of living; and against regimenting the people by expansion of the arm of bureaucracy into a multitude of affairs.

On the objective side he stated that experience in these depressions had made it obvious that the Federal Reserve System is inadequate to prevent a large diversion of capital and bank deposits through commercial and industrial business into wasteful speculation and stock promotion.

"It is obvious our banking system must be organized to give protection to depositors against failures", he added, "it is equally obvious that we must determine whether the facilities of our security and commodity exchanges are not being used to create illegitimate speculation and intensify depression".

"The experience of this depression indeed demand that the Nation carefully and deliberately reconsider the whole national and local problem of the incidence of taxation. The undue proportion of taxes which falls upon farmers, home owners, and all real property holders as compared to other forms of wealth and income demands relief".

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#120

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Barr Building

FUTURE RELEASE.

Washington, D. C.
June 26, 1931.

The following radio address by James L. West, director of publicity of the Republican National Committee, over the Dixie network of the Columbia Broadcasting Company, is for PUBLICATION after 8:15 pm., Eastern Standard Time, Friday, June 26, at which hour its delivery will begin.

The outstanding figure in all the world is your President and mine -- Herbert Hoover. But as proud as all of us are over the acclaim that comes from our own people and from the peoples beyond the seas, as the result of his debt moratorium proposal, it is not that special subject about which I want to talk tonight to you folks of my native South.

I am going to refer to incidents that give a true insight into the character of the man who has placed America once more to the forefront in the leadership of the world. Those here considered are picked at random and because they occurred on southern soil, at the camp in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, where the President seeks relief from the torrid weather of Washington, - but not from the work to which he has given unstintingly of his abounding energy since the day he entered the White House.

Soon after the Rapidan camp was established, a mountain lad brought in a live opossum to collect five dollars which had been offered for it. The boy might merely have been paid and sent on his way, but the President, with that keen interest in children which is one of his characteristics, made him at home and talked with him about fishing and other things of interest to boys. In the conversation it developed the lad never had been to school for the sufficient reason that there was no school to which he could go.

With most of us,no doubt, the matter would have ended there. We would have felt keen sympathy; might even have sent a telegram to the school officials. Not Herbert Hoover! There were from him no expressions of sympathy; no orations; no telograms. But a year later there was a school house on the mountain, and that boy and his mountain brothers and sisters were in it, welcomed by a teacher long trained in his work.

That is the Hoover way! You folks in the lower Mississippi valley know it. In that flood of '27, there were no tears, no orations, no fanfare from Herbert Hoover. He organized relief to take care of the refugees with the minimum of time and motion and then addressed himself to the proposition of so providing defenses against the river that there might be reduced to a minimum the possibilities of

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#121

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Barr Building.

Washington, D. C.
December 15, 1931.

The following is an abstract of an address by Senator Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, to be delivered at the meeting of the National Committee in the Willard Hotel at 10:30 A. M., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1931, AND IS FOR RELEASE AT THAT TIME:

"The evils of war are never confined to human suffering on the battlefront nor within the time of the duration of the conflict. They extend to an economic breakdown which must inevitably follow the contest and will persist over a long period. Mr. Balfour well expressed the inevitable results when he said, 'How glad we ought to be that we did not lose since victory is so costly.'

"Twelve years after the close of the world's most sanguine conflict we record its aftermath in an overturn of governments representing one-half the population of the earth, where the voice of the people has given way to that of the dictator. We have seen well established monetary systems abandoned, followed by an almost complete breakdown of credit structure. Maximum employment stressed by the necessities of war has given way to the most widespread unemployment known in our modern system of civilization. Statesmen the world over are put to the most supreme test to meet and solve these consequences of war. Fully as high a type of leadership is demanded in this after-war peace period as is required in the arena of military conflict.

"In addition to the actual destruction of wealth incident to war there are inevitable dislocations in every avenue of productive activity. These dislocations suspend the economic forces of a prosperous people. While our own country has not suffered in the degree that the peoples of other countries have, the inevitable results denote an interruption of industry with a more or less deranged credit system and consequent large unemployment. Fortunately for this country we still have all the basic elements of a great and prosperous people awaiting coordination into a sound business organization. We have the same resources in agriculture, with our fields just as productive as ever before. We have our transportation system intact, disturbed mainly by an increase of transportation agencies.

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#122

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Barr Building,

EXCERPTS FROM THE ADDRESS OF HONORABLE PATRICK J. HURLEY, SECRETARY OF WAR, BEFORE THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D. C., ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1931, at 10:30 A. M., WHICH ARE FOR RELEASE AT THAT TIME.

"The present economic situation has arisen from various causes, some of them of our own making. Most of them, however, have originated in other nations and have swept upon our country from abroad. Most of them are a direct legacy of the World War. The result is that our country has been facing a situation not of its own making that has challenged the strength of our economic system and our Government.

"From the very beginning the President has had a program, not only for the meeting of temporary emergencies, but for the future. He has recently submitted to the Congress a definite outline of his economic program to meet the present situation as it presents itself within the confines of the United States.

"The twelve points contained in that program have been formulated after full and complete discussions, not only with his official advisers and the leaders of both Branches of Congress, but with leading citizens from every walk of life in this Republic.

"There has been much discussion of international affairs where they affect directly the welfare of the citizens of the United States. But aside from international matters the President, as I will relate to you, has continuously led in the handling of our domestic problems and has recently presented to Congress the greatest domestic economic program ever presented to Congress by a President.

"In the seventy years of its existence, the Republican Party has frequently been called upon to face a crisis and each time it has risen to the occasion to the satisfaction of the American people.

"Every government in the world has faced crises in the last two years. Many of them have undergone political revolution. Most of them have undergone economic revolution. The mightiest of them have had to change their basic monetary standards. The United States has unquestionably suffered from this world-wide situation but throughout the entire period it has maintained its standards, its economic system and its political institutions without impairment.

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#23

ON SHOOTING THE PIANIST

William Allen White in Emporia Gazette: Since March 4, 1929, when Herbert Hoover stood on the front steps of the White House and swore to enforce the laws and maintain the Constitution of the United States, every mean thing possible has happened to this country. Came the dawn of the devil's own day. Drouth, depression and calamity upon calamity rose up for which he had no more responsibility than he has for the wind or the tides. As a result, this country is in a sad way and so is the world. It is a phase of the war. We don't organize and murder ten million men on this planet and put out of commission fifteen million more and saddle fifty billions of debt upon the world, without consequences. Wars of that magnitude do not stop when the boys cease firing. The late war will be going on pretty well through into the 1940's when Hoover is gone from the White House and his successor is in his second term.

But Herbert Hoover has done in this great emergency the thing for which he was sent of Heaven.

He kept an even keel at the White House.

He has organized the world for peace.

He has cut down taxes as no other president has ever cut them down.

Under his counsel and at his suggestion, the hourly wage scale of labor was maintained even though the annual wage was cut down by the depression.

He did all that could be done, which was precious little, in the world wide crash of agriculture, to stabilize agricultural prices.

He has kept a banker's panic from devastating the country in time of depression.

He has organized the latent credit of the land in one ministering corporation.

Under an organization set up by his leadership in every American city funds are growing into the hundreds of millions of dollars to furnish emergency work for every unemployed American this winter.

And his latest act is to further mobilize that latent credit into a home building corporation to put life into the building trades.

Everything that man can do he has done. He has done it bravely. He has done it wisely, with an intellectual honesty that shrank from demagogy. History will mark him for a great figure in this world of these times.

It is the American habit to shoot the pianist when we don't like the tempo or the tune. Now is a good time to break the habit. For heaven's sake gentlemen, quit shooting the pianist, he is doing his best.

And let the dance go on.

#24 X-E801
PAMPHLET COLLECTIONS .P6

President Hoover's Des Moines Address

OCTOBER FOURTH 1932

Issued by
Republican National Committee

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PAMPHLET
COLLECTIONS
#25

HOOVER MEETS TWO CRISES

▼

BOLD RELIEF PROGRAM LIFTING COUNTRY OUT OF DEPRESSION

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Committee

117

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PAMPHLET COLLECTIONS
#26

Leadership!

President Hoover Obtains from Congress Practically All of his Major Recommendations . . . . .

ISSUED BY
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL
COMMITTEE
1932

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#27

Address

By James A. Reed

at a Dinner Given by
Missouri Delegation to Democratic
National Convention,
Coronado Hotel, St. Louis
May 14, 1932

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NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

Sunday, January 10, 1932

Whither Democracy?

Harmony and optimism were the watchwords of Democracy's Jackson Day dinner. But incidental thereto was heard a hopeless medley of contradictory proposals, many of them in flat violation of the principles of Jackson and of Jefferson.

Those patron saints believed in the simplest form of Federal government, in not encroaching on the duties and prerogatives of the states. Yet on this sacred occasion the faithful faced the spectacle of former Governor Smith advocating a huge Federal bond issue for consfruction work in aid of unemployment. By a yet stranger coincidence this utterance seemed to place Mr. Smith in more or less substantial agreement with a plan which Mr. Hearst has been pushing for some time. As a result he ended at odds with the fundamental ideas expressed by Governor Ritchie the night before and by former Senator Reed at a dinner in Missouri on the same evening.

As one studies the utterances of the various Democratic leaders from day to day one is struck not only by lack of harmony but by the evident drift toward economic radicalism on their part. Speaker Garner is a lonely conservative. Representative Rainey, floor leader, is a potential firebrand. Senator Wheeler, who is backing Governor Roosevelt, and other Western leaders are seeking to revive the old silver heresies of the early Bryan days. Now Mr. Smith joins the radicals.

He would have the Federal government go into the wholesale bond business much as it did during the war, on the plea of a patriotic emergency; engage in huge borrowings, run up large yearly interest bills and mortgage the future prosperity of the country to give employment to those out of work. Mr. Smith not only would have the Federal government build postoffices and other public buildings but would have it construct highways. He would go so far as to spend Federal money for bridges and tunnels in cities wherever it could be argued they were parts of a Federal highway. That is getting far away indeed from the Democratic theories of the old days.

Perhaps chief of our present difficulties is the mounting cost of government. President Hoover is everlastingly right in his appeal for non-partisan co-operation in the cutting down of governmental expenditures. The depression cannot be cured by increasing governmental debts in order to get temporary relief in the present crisis. Suffering of individuals must be and will be relieved, not by Federal expenditures, which should not be made at this time, but by individual and local contribution and sacrifice in accord with the old traditions of the neighborhood spirit in America.

It is much too soon to assert that the Democratic party is going Bryan in 1932. But the speech of Mr Smith is a discouraging straw in the wind. It this astute politician and silent candidate for the Presidential nomination feels it necessary to work the left-hand side of the street in order to win in Chicago, the line-up in 1932 may well find the Republican party as the only sane organization for which a sensible citizen can vote.

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#29

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Barr Building

January 16, 1932
Washington, D. C.

The following excerpts from an address by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, to be delivered before the Young Republicans of New Jersey, Saturday evening, January 16 at Atlantic City, N. J., are for RELEASE to MORNING PAPERS of Sunday, January 17, 1932:

"It was my privilege to be in Washington in association with the Food Administration during a considerable part of the great war. I now also have had the chance to see Washington during the period of the great world depression. I have been deeply impressed with the striking differences between the two experiences. During the great war our people, regardless of party, prejudice and selfishness, united in carrying forward the most extensive programs of a financial, economic, military and social character. It was a period of high emotional pressure but these emotions were readily directed into the raising of the Liberty Loans, into high speed manufacture, into the raising of enormous sums for the Red Cross and the various social agencies, and in support of the Army and Navy. It was a thrilling contact with the people of America working unitedly and at their very best for a common cause. The difficulties to be overcome were enormous, but they were faced unflinchingly and with success.

"This period of the world depression has been even more difficult than that of the war, the economic, financial and social problems involved just as important, and the need of united action, of wise handling and of cooperation and of understanding, even greater. This period too has been one of intense emotional stress and storm but these emotions, instead of taking the form of courage and resource and united action, have turned into fear, suspicion, back-biting and selfishness, so that the Congress and the Administration, instead of having help from these emotions, have had all of the nation's problems greatly complicated. Instead of support, there has been complaint. Washington has become the wailing wall of a whole nation. Fear has been allowed to demoralize our financial, economic and social structure to a degree that is grotesque when we think of our unimpaired natural resources, the great capacities of our people, and the remarkable inventions and discoveries that science has placed at our disposal.

"We have suddenly, not only in our own country but elsewhere, grasped a fact that to many is unpalatable, which is, that many of our problems have become worldwide in scope, and that we are affected by thousands of influences over which we have no immediate control but upon which our happiness and success depend. It

#30

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Barr Building

Washington, D. C.
January 25, 1932.

FOR RELEASE TO MORNING PAPERS OF TUESDAY,
JANUARY 26th

The following address by Honorable Ernest Lee Jahncke, The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is to be delivered at The Forty-first Annual Meeting of The Republican Club of Massachusetts at Faneuil Hall, Boston, at 8:00 P. M., Monday, January 25th:

To me it is both an honor and a pleasure to address the Republicans of Massachusetts, the State that has given so much to the Republican Party and to the Nation; given of its best in leadership and in statesmanship, in loyalty and in patriotism.

Massachusetts the cradle of American liberty and fountain of American culture; the home of my own beloved Chief, distinguished descendant of an illustrious Bay State name, The Honorable Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the United States Navy.

I come to you tonight as a Republican and as a member of the Republican National Committee.

I am here to discuss politics, practical politics. I am here to discuss the present national situation primarily as it bears upon the forthcoming Presidential campaign.

As the campaign draws swiftly to the foreground the national political picture comes more clearly into focus. Issues and personalities each day are thrown into sharper relief and clearer outline.

Briefly, we have on the Republican side, the record of one of the greatest presidents of American history, the man who has piloted the Ship of State through the most disturbed era in our peace-time history, - Herbert Hoover.

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#21

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Barr Building

Washington, D. C.
February 11, 1932

FUTURE RELEASE:

The following abstract of an address by former Congressman James H. MacLafferty, of California, at a Lincoln Day dinner at Charleston, West Virginia, on the night of Friday, February 12, is for publication in morning papers of Saturday, February 13:

"There is much confusion of thought today concerning things political. The Democrats want you to believe that all the ills under which this country is suffering are attributable to the Republican party and particularly to the Republican President of the United States. No one knows better than the Democrats that this is a fraudulent claim. But we Republicans must meet this charge. The Democrats can not possibly elect a President in November of this year unless enough Republicans can be deceived to make it possible.

"The Democratic campaign has been a clever one; an insidious one. It began immediately after Herbert Hoover entered the White House. The story of it is very clearly told in an article in September 1930 Scribners. This article was written by Frank Kent, of the Baltimore Sun, an expert political analyst; a Democrat; a man who does not like Republicans as Republicans. He explained that in the strategy laid down at that time the command was to "smear Hoover". The Democratic High Command realized that to just the extent they could "smear" Hoover they would be smearing the Republican administration that has been called upon to lead this country through the most perilous days it has ever seen.

"But now there is one thing that is becoming very apparent. It is that as we draw nearer and nearer to November, our Democratic friends are realizing that they are facing actual realities. The pleasant dream is about to end. The cold gray dawn is appearing. The zero hour is almosthere. To some of them these thoughts are disquieting. The nearer November approaches the less the certainty among the Democrats that anybody can beat Hoover. Let me give you some of the evidences that the Democrats realize they are approaching realities.

"Recently you know the Democrats had what they called Victory Dinners. They

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#32

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Barr Building

Washington, D. C.,
February 12, 1932.

FOR FUTURE RELEASE:

The following address of Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana, Republican Leader in the Senate, to be delivered at the Lincoln Day Dinner of the National Capital Republican Club, is for publication in MORNING PAPERS OF SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13. Delivery will begin at approximately 10:36 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, and the address will be broadcast over a nation-wide hook-up of the National Broadcasting Company.

"What President, save alone the Sainted Lincoln, was ever more maligned and misrepresented than the one who has just addressed us? It is fresh in the mind of every student of our history that in 1862 and again in 1864 the currents of public opinion were all running strongly against Abraham Lincoln, until his kindly and patient spirit was almost broken by the fierce criticism of his foes, but, when the patriotic people of the country were once aroused to the danger of changing helmsman in a storm, he was again chosen to continue the task so laboriously begun and to fight on to the tragic end. And what President more than he who today sits in the loftiest seat of earth has ever been so traduced and aspersed? Those who claim that he has done too little and those who assert that he has done too much are alike vehement in their denunciation, but yet his bitterest assailants never said what they would have done had they occupied his place in this unhappy time or what different action than his they would have taken had power been placed in their hands.

"No President's name appears in the list who has labored more earnestly, or toiled more ceaselessly, or striven more honestly to lift the Nation out of the slough of despond into which it had been plunged by sheer force of conditions than Herbert Hoover and, while these efforts may not have come to full fruition in resuscitating the depleted industries of the land, yet no critic has risen to say that he would have pursued a different course or adopted a contrary policy had power to do so been committed to him.

" THE RECORD.

"The Marketing Act was passed at his suggestion, but both parties had promised relief to agriculture in their platforms, both had asserted that it was the supreme question that confronted the people and was the first to be solved, and both candidates had pledged their solemn word to deal with that problem before any others were attempted. This is a non-partisan Act, quite as many Democrats having voted for its enactment as Republicans and so wherein it has succeeded they are entitled to their portion of the credit, and wherein it has failed they must accept their portion of the blame.

"Was Herbert Hoover responsible for the market crash in 1929? Could he possibly have averted it, had he foreseen its approach? Could any other President have stopped its coming?

"And no sooner was its devastating effects upon our industry manifested than he moved with wisdom and celerity to stay its further

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Barr Building

7133

FOR RELEASE MORNING PAPERS
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1932.

Advance copy of an address by Honorable Ernest Lee Jahncke, The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, at the Lincoln Day meeting of The Union League of Philadelphia, eight-thirty p.m., Friday, February 12, 1932.

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Mr. Chairman, gentlemen:

It is a pleasure and an inspiration to be with you tonight.

To my mind there could be no more appropriate place to commemorate the birthday of Abraham Lincoln than The Union League of Philadelphia.

The League long has been a symbol of the best traditions of Americanism and of Republicanism, and in the circumstances which surrounded its birth the vision and ideals which characterized our Martyred President were plainly apparent.

To be asked to address such an audience on a day dedicated to the man whose life epitomized the highest virtues of his country and his party is an honor of which I am keenly aware.

As American citizens we are gathered here to honor the memory of one "who stands as the first typical American, the first who comprehended within himself all the strength and gentleness, all the majesty and grace of this Republic."

A wider knowledge of the public virtues of Abraham Lincoln, a better understanding of the methods through which he sustained our distracted nation in his troublous times cannot fail to lay for us fresh ground for confidence in the righteous solution of the manifold perplexities of today.

#34

ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR ALBERT C. RITCHIE OF MARYLAND,
BROADCAST OVER NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY COAST TO COAST NET WORK,
FROM STATION W B A L, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,
THURSDAY NIGHT, MAY 19, 1932, 9:45 O'CLOCK P. M. E. S. T.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN WASHINGTON

What our country needs in this period of depression and distress, is sane, resolute, determined leadership which will inspire sane, resolute, determined action for the national good.

By national good I mean the good of the country as a whole. I do not mean the special interests of group or class or section. If what we do is calculated to promote such purposes only, then at best any gain will be partial and transient. We must sternly and quickly set aside every consideration except what the common good requires. To that everything must be subordinated. There must be no more jockeying for political advantage, and no more

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ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR ALBERT C. RITCHIE OF MARYLAND,
BROADCAST OVER COLUMBIA COAST TO COAST NETWORK,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 25th, 1932, 10:00 O'CLOCK P. M., E.S.T.,
FROM STATION WABC, NEW YORK CITY.

FEDERAL RELIEF AND THE BUDGET - FACE THE TRUTH ABOUT THEM.

Within the past two weeks specific programs of vast importance for the relief of unemployment and the revival of business have been submitted for the consideration of Congress. Some of these are contributions such as the country has the right to expect from its leaders in public life, and will be signally helpful in shaping the legislative measures which Congress will ultimately adopt.

We might as well, however, face the truth about proposals for specific governmental relief. It is true that the situation is critical. The Government must settle with dispatch the problems of economy and taxation which have been pending so long. It must

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Headquarters
Congress Hotel

Chicago, Illinois
June 12, 1932

FOR FUTURE RELEASE

The following text of the keynote speech of Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa at the opening session of the Republican National Convention, Tuesday June 14, must not be released until its actual delivery has been begun. Care should be taken to avoid premature publication and to prevent any intimation of its contents being disclosed before its actual release for publication.

James L. West
Director of Publicity
The Republican National Committee

** _____ **

Three score and twelve years ago our Nation was at grips with its most perilous political crisis. It faced the proposition of whether this Republic - dedicated by the blood of patriots on a score of battlefields - should endure.

In that dark hour, the Republican Party gave to the country its first Republican President, Abraham Lincoln. He preserved the Union and made it certain "that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth".

Today our Nation is in the midst of its most perilous economic crisis. It faces the proposition of whether the fundamental principles upon which it was founded and has grown great shall be preserved.

In this grave hour the Republican Party meets again in National Convention to nominate another stalwart American, Herbert Hoover.

It offers this great leader with pride and with confidence. Pride in his achievements in the face of tremendous odds; confidence in the judgment of the people to keep at the helm the captain who alone has demonstrated a capacity to steer our economic ship to safe harbor.

Perhaps it was with prophetic vision that the American people elected Herbert Hoover four years ago with the greatest popular and electoral college vote any President ever received. At any rate, he had scarcely taken the oath of his office before economic storm clouds had begun to cast their sinister shadow over the nations of the world.

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PAMPHLET COLLECTIONS

Some of the More Significant Editorials of the Week

Business Beating Back

Manufacturer's Record

American Hardware and Equipmeot Co., Charlotte, N. C., reports a 25 per cent increase for the first half of its fiscal year, ended January, compared with the corresponding period of 1930. Charles Nichols, president, states that sales of the company's road men for the first week in January were 50 per cent higher than in January, 1930

Manufactured gas for heating American homes showed an increase of about 20 per cent in 1931 over 1930. More than $300,000,000 was invested in long-distance natural gas pipe lines in 1931. R. W. Gallagher, president of the American Gas Associatioo states that besides the increasing demand for house-heating with gas, the development of gas-operated air conditinning and refrigerating equipment is crystallizing into actioo that promises new outlets for the fuel.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. reports a new high record of esrnings for 1931. Net income as of December 31, 1931. amounted to $36,396,000 as compared with $34,256,000 for 1930. Total assets were $176,856,000 compared with $168,-377,000 at the end of 1930, and surplus $62,233 000 against $55,836,000.

International Shoe Company, St. Louis, has increased shoe production in the past few weeks to 135,000 pairs daily. With the opening of spring buying, production will likely be stepped up to 160,000 pairs of shoes a day.

The N. & G Taylor Company. a pioneer in the manufacture of tinplate in the United States, last week resumed operations in four of its mills at Cumberland, Md Rush orders have resulted in the speeding up of operations and the recalling of furloughed employes, with prospects of steady employment for some time.

Henderson and Harriet Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C., have resumed operations on a full time basis, and it is believed improvement in the textile industry will result in the maintenance of this schedule for some months.

Whv Blame Hoover for Our Reparation Troubles?

Florida Beacon

If a business firm allows itself to accumulate a lot of bad debts on its books and later the management is changed and goes into diffcrent hands from the ones that extended these credits, who should be beld responsihle for the unfortunate situation of the corporation?

Would we hlame the trouble upon the men who tonk over control after the debts had been contracted, or upon those who were in charge at the time they wcre made? In such a case the fault of beving the bad debts would most certainly be placed upon the shoulders of the officials who allowed them to be contracted. We would say that they should beve scanned their credits more closely and used better judgment about them.

If this is true in the case of a private corporation why does it not apply with equal justice to a nation? The Hoover Administration had nothing to do with loaning the money to Europe, about which so much is now being said. It was sent there by the last Democratic Administration and while Senator Glass, who is oow such a bitter critic, was Secretary of the Treasury.

What President Hoover and Secretary Mellon have done has been to try to collect these debts and save as much of the mooey loaned to bad creditors by a former Wilson regime, as possible. No one can claim that they have not made an honest effort to get back for the United States this money which some one else loaned.

If there is any blame for the existence of these debts it should go to the party io power at the time they were incurred, while any credit for making the best of a had situatioo and trying to collect them should go to Hoover.

The Blame on Hoover

Coffeyville Journal

Will Rogers said the last time be was down in Arkansas, be hought a red apple, took a bite—and there was an ugly worm. "You know what I said?" the comedian asked. "I said 'd——n' Hoover."

Well, the blame for everything else is on Hoover, so why not blame him by some rule and reason for wormy apples? Ditto blackleg among calves and "jake leg" liquor?

Blaming leaders, however, is nothing oew. The Israelites did it in the wilderness. "Hast thou taken us away to die? It would have heen better for us to serve the Egyptians than that we should die in the wilderness," they murmured, according to Holy Writ.

The world hasn't changed so much in the interveoing milleniums as one might think. History accords considerable praise to Moses, the consensus of historiana being that he did a pretty good joh of leadership. But if he received any enthusiastic comment along the pathless way he traversed, it didn't come from the masses. And neither is Hoover getting any words of cheer from this source.

And come to think about it, we cannot now recall aoy leader who did an exceptionally good joh of leading whose path wasn't thistle-strewn We have a way of giving our great men all the hades on earth possihle and then worshippiog at their shrine ever after.

Hoover Love Feast

Oklahoma City Times

Turned into a love feast, the meeting (of the executive committee of the Republicao State Committee) rang with speeches defending and lauding President Hoover and the Republican national administratioo.

In no uncertain terms, those who control the party organization in Oklahoma let it be known they are "going down the line" for Hoover's renomination and that their efforts will be concentrated on sending a delegation to the national convention pledged to the Presideot.

Much io evidence was the unqualified support of the national administratioo voiced at the meeting by W. G. Skelly, Tulsa, national committeeman

In effect, the meeting was the Republican call to arms for the Presidential campaign of 1932 State leaders re-echoed the conviction expressed by Pat Hurley, Secretary of War, in Washington, that the Oklahoma delegation "is certain to be pledged to Hoover"

Hee! Haw!

Times-Record, Spencer, W. Va.

Our hats are off to tha Democrats!. After having blindly criticized the President and the Republican party for three full years, they have come forward with something constructive. It is the 1932 campaign slogan, submitted by a Texas man who won $100 because his was the best out of 100,000 entries. The judges were Democratic Senators Copeland, Sheppard and Dill. How they must have scratched their heads before they finally decided on the winning slogan: "Hee! Hawl We're Coming Back!"

That is a prosperity slogan if there ever was one. It will steam up the railroads over night. It will open every closed bank before you can say Jack Raskob It will put millions of men back to work plus beer and a full dinner pail.

"Hee! Haw! We're Coming Back!" Why couldn't the Republicans have thought up something as constructive as that? This whole depression might have been prevented, the drought ended and the Mexican beetle destroyed.

Uotil we heard the oew slogan, we thought that President Hoover had a pretty good chance to be re-elected. But he hasn't got a chance now. No siree! No man can hope to win against such a thoughtful, constructive idea.

"Hee! Hawl We're Coming Back!" A masterful slogan, if there ever was ooe; especially for times like these.

Cut Government Costs

N. Y. Herald Tribune

Perhaps chief of our present difficulties is the mounting cost of government. President Hoover is everlastingly right in his appeal for non-partisan cooperation in the cutting down of governmental expenditures The depression cannot be cured hy increasing governmental debts in order to get temporary relief in the present crisis. Suffering of individuals must be and will be relieved, not by Federal expenditures, which should not be made at this time but by iodividual and local contribution and sacrifice in accord with the nld traditions of the neighborhood spirit in America.

The Best Man In Sight

Lexington (Ky.) Leader

About the only thing on which the opponents of Mr. Hoover can fasten in any coocrete fashion are the passage of a protective tariff bill and the opposition of the President to the establishment of a dole system in caring for the unemployed Yet the Democrats themselves do not intend to undertake any revision nf the tariff rates, for practically all of which they voted, but are to confine themselves to an attempt to secure reciprocity agreements with other nations, while, in the matter of the dole, some of their strongest leaders support the President's position. Moreover, it is self-evideot that the house, which is Democratic, as well as the Senate, whicb is, at least nominally, Republican will carry out, with few changes, the plans for ecooomic reconstruction which Mr. Honver has laid before Congress. He is the one acknowledged leader in facing the unusual situation which seems to have paralyzed the business brains of the country.

In other words, if the American people, sitting down to a logical and dispassionate study of the entire record and of the conditioos which the nation confronts, should cast about for the best man in the United States for the Presideocy, they would find no one more capable, more high-minded, more experienced, more clear-headed than the President of the United States.

But Where Is It?

Chicago News

Party politics and human nature explain most of the omissions and evasions which marked the speeches at the Jackson day hanquets. But the electorate, especially its independent and open-minded elements, will not be satisfied with invective and complaint. The Democratic leaders should oot make the egregious mistake of imagining that they can win the Presidency merely hy attacking the Hoover administration. They must offer a constructive and meritorious platform of their own.

What Baker Liberalism Did

Clark Conkling in Lyons (Kan.) News

Newton D. Baker, who as Secretary of War in the Wilson administration threw away millions of dollars of the public money in ordering all kinds of things from curry-combs to "eagle boats" that were never used says that, "all the comment which suggests a presidential candidacy for me is based upon the need of a revived liberalism and a refreshed idealism in the country." The "liberalism" of the Wilson administration is what created the debts of the foreign countries to the United States; piled up billions of dollars of materials for which this country paid and could not possibly have used; and left us more than 26-billion dollars in debt when Wilson and Baker went out of office. Lord save us from any more of the Wilson-Baker brand of "liberalism."

Business Is Pleased

Chicago Daily News

Congress thus takes up its task under favorable conditions. Mr. Hoover has laid before it a thoroughly constructive program. The reactioo of the business community, the financial interests, the press and outstanding labor leaders to that program has been impressively sympathetic. Congress cannot be unaware nf that significant fact, and its duty at this time is as imperative as it is manifest. Speculation regarding the next election should not be permitted to put obstacles in the way of effective teamwork for the good of the nation.

His Plan Is Definite

Cincinnati Times-Star

It is the fashion to sneer at Hoover. Yet it is a fact, and one generally recognized by thoughtful people who understand conditinns at Washington, that Hoover is unusually well fitted to meet sucb a crisis as the one we are now facing, that he has a more definite plan of relief than anybody else has offered and that, despite his obvious shortcomings as a politician, he is a capable, hard-working and effective President.

#38
X-E801
.P6

Some of the More Significant Editorials of the Week

An Indictment of Tammany Rule

Philadelphia Inquirer

After a year of patient investigation by a committee under his direction Judge Seabury has drawn up an ad interim report on civic conditions in New York which is in effect a withering indictment of Tammany rule. A public already shocked by occasional disclosures of maladministration and graft may now see in comprehensive form the kind of misgovernment from which the city has suffered. There is a great body of evidence, some of it seemingly irrelevant; but under the summing up of Judge Seabury it all fits into the picture. He says that he has had practically no help from any city official, from the mayor down. On the contrary, they have been "traffickers in political influence." And he adds that "the financial condition in which the city of New York finds itself is due to the waste the graft and the corruption with which the city is infested."

The excuse offered by Mayor Walker's assistant, Charles F. Kerrigan, is worse than futile. Mr. Kerrigan complains that Judge Seabury has not been inquiring into the administration of the city government, but into the private affairs of those connected with it. Yes, but the record shows that in this case private affairs were distinctly public affairs. No doubt "the morale of all concerned" was broken down; it could hardly have been otherwise when swollen bank accounts could not be accounted for by legitimate sources of income. "Understandings" were frequent and political influence was bartered. Even humanity did not restrain the rapacity of officials. "The evidence with respect to the administration of the unemployment relief fund in Richmond and Manhattan," says Judge Seabury, "establishes a shocking abuse of a sacred trust; it shows that the money of taxpayers, appropriated by them to relieve starvation and privation, was used instead to take care of faithful Democrats." Could "playing with human misery" lower go?

In one department after another the demoralization is apparent. The number of those holding positions of trust or influence who are tarred with the same brush is fairly astounding. District leaders of both parties, by methods only too familiar in this city, joined in the carnival of dishonesty without scruple. The picture of predatory government is pretty nearly complete. The misappropriation of public moneys seems to have a common procedure. Administrative boards, sheriffs, the police, even the courts, are sicklied o'er with the same slimy trail. It has sometimes been argued that Tammany has given New York efficient government with only a little "honest graft" on the side. But Judge Seabury's picture of inefficiency is startling.

What shall be done to end conditions such as these? Judge Seabury postpones for the present any discussion of the remedial legislation he has in mind. But from the hints he gives it might be concluded that he favors the complete reorganization of methods of city government—possibly centralization of authority in a city manager. It is clear, however, from experience in some other cities, that no method is proof against the greed of the politician and the indifference of the citizen. Municipal administration, as Lord Bryce long ago pointed out, has always been the weak spot in American democracy. We need a change of heart in the public as well as in those chosen by it to administer public affairs.

Labor's Tariff Stand

Internationalist sentiment for buying abroad is largely responsible for talk that "our tariffs are too high" and "our foreign trade is being throttled."

Such arguments are silly. "The Progressive Labor World," organ of the American Federation of Labor, very sensibly sums up the situation editorially as follows:

"Goods of equal attractiveness, equal charm, equal utility are turned out in large quantities by American producers. But they can't be bought quite so cheaply. American manufacturers pay their hands anywhere from five to ten times as much money for a day's work as workers of the same trade are paid abroad. So that even with a tariff levy fixed on these foreign wares to prevent them from driving American-made articles of the same grade out of the American market, American goods cost the consumer a few cents more.

"Where is the campaign that should be organized and functioning here to encourage the buying of goods made in the United States?

"Every dollar that is spent on American-made goods goes to keep the American factory open, to provide employment for American workers, and to defend the American wage scale and the American standard of living against the pauper wage standards of the Far East and continental Europe.

"Is it not bad enough, in all conscience, that our statesmen have become so European-minded that they exhibit a larger concern for the industrial and economic woes of Europe than for our own?

"Must we, as a people, complete the general devastation of American ideals by exhibiting a preference for the wares of Europe's pauper-paid worker?

"If 'Buy British' and 'Buy German,'—why not 'Buy American'?

"Why not keep American money on American soil?"

What the Tariff Law Has Done

Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal

Government figures, now becoming available, accent the protective value of the present tariff law to agriculture and particularly to the farmers of the Northwest.

With unprecedented depression abroad bringing them low sale prices, the farmers of Australia, Argentina, Uruguay, New Zealand, Denmark, Canada and all the other farm countries of the world have looked with longing eyes at the American market. This market, however, has been reserved for the American farmer by the protective tariff. Because of the tariff he has enjoyed a home market, depressed to be sure, but a market that would have been ruined indeed, if foreign farm products had been permitted to flood it.

Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, writing in the *Farm Journal*, quotes figures compiled from the records, which show the extent to which the tariff is protecting the home market for the home farmer.

During the first eight months of 1931 shipments into this country of the following major farm products were decreased by these amounts, as compared with the eight months of 1930 preceding the operation of the present tariff rates:

Sugar, lbs.	1 869,000,000
Hides, lbs	171,000,000
Flaxseed, bu.	10,000,000
Wool, lbs.	180,000,000
Meats, lbs.	21,000,000

In other words the tariff, during just the eight months period, has prevented these farm products from flooding our markets to this huge extent. It has also prevented the dumping in an enormous way of butter, eggs, poultry, bacon, casein, cheese, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, live cattle and other things Northwestern farmers produce. To what lower depths would our farm prices have sagged, if our markets had been thus flooded?

According to Dr. Klein, here is the way some imports of foreign farm products have been checked by the present tariff law, the comparisons being for the first eight months of 1931 as compared with same period for 1930:

	8 months, 1930	8 months, 1931
Milk, etc.	$2,038,000	$ 131,000
Hides	20,663,000	5,314,000
Meats	9,748,000	3 534,000
Cheese	12,870,000	9,030,000
Calf skins	6,670,000	4,916 000
Wool	30,795,000	16,988,000

These figures show, as Dr. Klein points out, that there has been less foreign competition in farm products since the tariff law went into effect. It is well to remember also that there has been less competition, in spite of the fact that every condition in these foreign farm producing countries has operated to develop a ruinous competition.

The tariff law in operation is effectively saving the American market for the American farmer. There is need for organized effort to correct the injustice of free imports of vegetable oils and starches but if the Northwest farmer is alive to his own interests, he will regard as unfriendly any effort to discredit the tariff principle.

The Democratic Enigma

Washington Star

One by one Democracy's stars are making their appearance in the political firmament. The names of Ritchie, Reed, Murray, White and now Roosevelt have blazed forth in lights more or less bright across the heavens. There is one Democrat of planetary size, however, who still holds back—Alfred E. Smith of New York. He is the Democratic enigma of the day, a potential candidate at any time. If former President Calvin Coolidge kept a large part of the Republican party guessing even after he had issued his famous "I do not choose to run" statement, former Gov. Smith is keeping an even larger part of the Democratic party in a state of uncertainty by failing to say anything.

Perhaps, now that Gov. Roosevelt of New York has made his formal announcement, declaring that he will accede to the wishes of his Democratic friends to run in the presidential primaries in North Dakota, Mr. Smith will make his own position more clear. But it is by no means certain that he will break his silence on his future political plans. Four courses are open to Mr. Smith, certainly, and perhaps others. First, he can become a candidate himself for the presidential nomination. Second, he can support the Roosevelt candidacy. Third, he can throw his support to some candidate other than Roosevelt—to Ritchie or Owen D. Young or Newton D. Baker or any one his fancy chooses. Fourth, he can remain aloof and take absolutely no part in the pre-convention campaign.

One thing is quite clear. The Roosevelt camp would very much like to know just what Mr. Smith's plans are. If Smith should come out in support of the man who in former years supported him for the presidential nomination, the Roosevelt people believe there would be no further question whatever regarding the nomination of Roosevelt on the first ballot in the coming national convention. On the other hand, if Smith is to oppose the Roosevelt candidacy, they hold that he should do it openly, whether he is a candidate himself or intends to support some other man.

It is possible that Mr. Smith will elect to make no move whatever, merely sitting tight and, like Mr. Micawber, quietly wait for something to turn up. It is a question whether a candidate for a presidential nomination can better help himself by going out aggressively after the nomination or by holding aloof, letting his competitors set the pace. After all, comparatively few of the states hold presidential preferential primaries, and there is always the chance that other candidates may destroy each other and themselves in these primary fights.

The report comes from Albany that within a short time Mr. Smith is to visit Gov. Roosevelt, at the executive mansion. Perhaps at such a meeting there will be some discussion of their political plans. Roosevelt is out in the open now, as a candidate. His cards are on the table. This meeting may serve to prove that there has been no break in the friendly personal relations which existed between the two men for a number of years, or it may emphasize such a break. Until Mr. Smith is heard from, however, the Democratic hosts will remain in a state of great uncertainty.

251 New Industries

St. Louis, Mo.—Two hundred and fifty-one new industries representing 14 different classifications were located on the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company's lines during 1931, according to the annual report of J. B. Hilton, industrial commissioner of the railroad. The industries represent a total investment in plants and facilities of $5,314,050.

The industries include ten compresses and gins, 32 material coal yards and mines, 32 warehouses, 74 oil distributing plants, 10 wholesale grocery and produce houses, 13 manufacturing plants, and other miscellaneous industries, including canning factories, grain elevators, meat packing plants, oil well supply houses, rock crushers, quarries, gravel plants, creameries, condenseries and cheese plants.

In nine of the classifications, including cotton gins and compresses, wholesale grocery and produce houses, an increase was shown over 1930.

E 7

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

#39

RELEASE IN MORNING NEWSPAPERS,
SUNDAY, MARCH 22.

C-30
1936

Extracts from address of Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington, before the Young Democratic League of Colorado at Denver, Colorado, on March 21, 1936:

Discussing the recent statement of ex-President Herbert Hoover that his administration carried out 37 of the 39 pledges contained in the 1928 Republican platform, Senator Bone said:

"If keeping 37 pledges out of 39 nearly wiped us out, ask yourself what this unhappy Republican philosophy would have done to our civilization had they increased the number of pledges and executed them. I urge you Coloradans to get down on your knees and thank God that Hoover and his Party did not make more pledges, for assuredly the 'carrying out' of more than the famous 37 would have visited upon our helpless heads punishment that would have made our cup of misery overflow. We are a people familiar with sorrow and acquainted with grief, but more than 37 pledges would have imposed upon us a burden too grievous to be borne.

"Lest it be thought that I seek to indict Mr. Hoover alone, be assured, my friends, that I charge his Party with this miserable record of spoliation of American homes. I charge it with having cast away like a worthless bauble, the most magnificent opportunity to serve humanity that ever came to any set of men in human history. They had in their hands to mould into an instrument of real service to humanity, this marvelous machine of production and distribution, but this Party and its engineer chief with his planned economy arguments, made a shambles of America — your America that has meant so much to humanity."

Discussing former President Hoover's methods of helping the millions of unemployed, Senator Bone said:

"When I hear Republican spokesmen refer glibly to brain-trusters, I get a grim sort of amusement out of such antics. In September, 1931, Mr. Hoover had called one of his prize braintrusters to his aid in the person of Walter S. Gifford, head of the telephone trust. He entrusted Gifford with the job of figuring out ways of aiding the unemployed in that sad winter of 1931. And Gifford offered a suggestion almost as brilliant as that proposed by J. Pierpont Morgan, who was quoted by the

#40 X-E801 .P6

Pamphlet collection

U.S. — Pol. & Govt — 1929-1933

THE TRUE REPUBLICAN RECORD

[1929 - 1933]

By

WILLIAM STARR MYERS

Professor of Politics, Princeton University

E 801 #41 X-E801 .P6

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THE TRUE REPUBLICAN RECORD

[1929 - 1933]

By

WILLIAM STARR MYERS

Professor of Politics, Princeton University

#42 X-E802

Herbert Hoover's RECORD

As a Friend of the American Farmer

"Actions Speak Louder Than Words"

THE real test of friendship for the American farmer is not in campaign professions and promises, but in the record of past accomplishment.

By that record the American farmer has never had a more steadfast friend than Herbert Hoover.

If ever the American farmer needed a friend it was during the period of the World War, with world markets at first disorganized and afterward controlled by European purchasing agencies, and especially during the period following the armistice.

The record shows that it was due largely to the efforts of Herbert Hoover that the American farmer was saved from ruinous price depreciation during the later stages of the war, and after the armistice from bankruptcy threatened by the withdrawal of foreign orders for American food stuffs, and the continued blockade of neutral and German markets.

Fortunate it was for the American farmer that during these crucial periods Mr. Hoover stood in a position of world-influence where he could circumvent tendencies which would have broken the back of American agriculture.

Herbert Hoover was born in the corn belt, the son of a village blacksmith. Orphaned at an early age, he was reared by relatives on a farm. He learned much of the difficulties of farm conditions by first-hand contact with them. He worked in the fields; he did chores familiar to farm boys; he heard much about the fireside of a farm home about the eternal specter, the farm mortgage. In the midst of vast responsibilities during a crisis in world history he did not forget his origin. He did not desert the American farmer. He was, indeed, his best friend.

These are strong statements, which stand out in such striking contrast with the claims of unfriendly critics that they must be proven by the record. This is easily done. The facts speak for themselves. The first evidence of this is that Mr. Hoover at once on inaugurating the Food

X-E802

#43

Herbert Hoover Champions Labor

The Republican Nominee's

SPEECH AT NEWARK

September 17, 1928

The measure of our national prosperity, of our stability, of our hope of future progress at this time, is the measure of what we may risk through a change in present policies. More than once in our national history a change in policies in a time of advancement has been quickly followed by a turn toward disaster.

—Herbert Hoover.

Republican National Committee,
Washington, D. C., 1928

17 17

#44 X-E802

Hoover-the Man who took America's women into his confidence

Kathleen Norris, celebrated novelist, tells why she favors the election of the Republican nominee for president.

"Hoover is the only executive, as far as I know, who ever took the women of the United States into his confidence, and who over his personal signature enlisted their aid in a national crisis."—*Kathleen Norris.*

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X-E80-2

#45

Germany and Central Europe Fed Through Efforts of Hoover

"We were never at war with women and children," was Hoover's answer to allied statesmen and others who objected to sending foodstuffs to the famished.

By Cleveland A. Newton
Former Member of Congress
From Missouri

X-E80²

#46

Germany and Central Europe Fed Through Efforts of Hoover

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By Cleveland A. Newton
Former Member of Congress
From Missouri

X-E802
#47

We Women Want

HERBERT HOOVER

For President of the United States

Because—
He has been a standard bearer of the AMERICAN FLAG all over the world.

Because—
He does not talk politics. He lives statesmanship.

By MRS. THOMAS G. WINTER
Former President General Federation of Women's Clubs

X-E802

A Man Schooled By Destiny for the Needs of This Hour

#48

—

Address of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford Junior University, at the Hoover Rally, San Francisco, Cal., April 26, 1928.

—

Republican National Committee
Washington, D. C.

X-E802

#49

A

Kentucky Woman

calls

HERBERT HOOVER

Tender Humanitarian

The address in which Mrs. Christine Bradley South seconded the nomination of Mr. Hoover at Kansas City for the Blue Grass State has been commented upon far and wide.

It voices the call of the Womanhood of this Nation for the leadership of a man "who knows the world's paths, its halls of might and power . . . and yet knows and loves home, fireside and childhood."

X-E802

#50

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X-E802

#151

HOOVER
on TEACHING and EDUCATION

An Address delivered before the
Department of Superintendence
of the
National Education Association
Washington, D. C.
February 25, 1926

. . . I feel even more strongly the need of compensating factors among the nation's assets: learning and the development of science apart from material rewards, disinterested public service, moral and spiritual leadership in America rather than the notion of a country madly devoted to the invention of machines. . . .

—HERBERT HOOVER.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Washington, D. C. 1928.

X-E802

#152

Hoover Recalls His Iowa Boyhood Days

Herbert Hoover's Birthplace at West Branch, Iowa

An informal visit with the Iowa Society of Washington November 10, 1927

Republican National Committee
Washington, D. C.
1928

X-E802

H53

Herbert Hoover

as

Women See Him

by

CHARLOTTE KELLOGG

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Republican National Committee
Washington, D. C.
1928

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#154

Herbert Hoover

as

Women See Him

by

CHARLOTTE KELLOGG

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Republican National Committee
Washington, D. C.
1928

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#55

"Master of Emergencies"

Herbert Hoover

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

Into a brief span of 54 years, this leader of men and thought has crowded a score of achievements any one of which would assure him lasting fame. His activities have given him an experience which, as president, would enable him to meet the problems of the hour for the benefit of all men and women.

Printed in U. S. A.

X-E 802

#56

"Master of Emergencies"

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Printed in U. S. A.

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A Man Schooled By Destiny for the Needs of This Hour

#57

—

Address of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford Junior University, at the Hoover Rally, San Francisco, Cal., April 26, 1928.

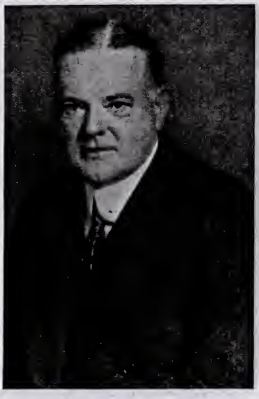
—

Republican National Committee
Washington, D. C.

X-E802

#58

Orphaned, Hard Work Was Hoover's School for Service to Mankind



Republican National Committee
Washington, D. C., 1928

Printed in U. S. A.

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#59

WHY I AM FOR HOOVER

An Interview with Henry Ford

By SAMUEL CROWTHER

From

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Founded A. D. 1728 by Benj. Franklin

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#60

CHRONOLOGICAL BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF

Herbert Hoover

Touching the high-spots in the life and activities of the Republican Candidate for President of the United States

Republican National Committee
Washington, D. C., 1928

X-E802

#61

Mrs. Herbert Hoover

"American Through and Through"

By ZOE BECKLEY

X-E802

#162

A

Progressive Editor's

Estimate of

HERBERT HOOVER

When his reading skips from detective stories to religious philosophy, from Mayan architecture to farm co-operative organizations, and then back to detective stories or statesmen's memoirs, he can hardly be said to lack human interests.

Christian A. Herter,
Editor of the Independent.

X-E802

#163

Herbert Hoover *and the* American Home

A brief sketch of the influence of one man—the Republican candidate for president—in making the House truly the Home—"The abiding place of affections."

Republican
National Committee
Washington, D. C.

(Copy 2)

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#164

The NEW HOOVER

By
WILLIAM HARD

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By the Review of Reviews Corporation

Republican National Committee
Washington, D. C., 1928

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#165

HERBERT HOOVER RETURNS TO BOYHOOD SCENES

The Republican Nominee's Speech at West Branch, Iowa, on August 21, 1928, in which he discusses the problems confronting his old neighbors and recalls the delights and griefs of early youth.

Republican National Committee
Washington, D. C.
1928

X-E802

#66

Will Uphold Best Republican Traditions

"Kansas City convention sounded new note of leadership," says Herbert Hoover in message to permanent chairman

The message which Mr. Hoover sent to the Republican national convention, shortly after being notified by Chairman George H. Moses of his nomination, struck such a responsive chord among the American people that it has been necessary to reprint it in this form to meet the popular demand.

People want to read it, according to letters, because it sounded a keynote of Americanism and public service in harmony with the "new era and new forces which have come into our economic life."

#67 X-E802

HOW TO WIN A VOTE *for* HOOVER

Issued by

THE WOMEN'S DIVISION

of the

Republican National Committee

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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X-E802
#68

Biographical Sketch
of
HERBERT HOOVER

Reprinted from the
National Cyclopedia of American
Biography

Republican National Committee
Washington, D. C., 1928

28

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#69

Biographical Sketch
of
HERBERT HOOVER

Reprinted from the
National Cyclopedia of American
Biography

Republican National Committee
Washington, D. C., 1928

X-E802
#70

Herbert Hoover
As His Friends See Him

BY

VERNON KELLOGG

Reprinted by Special Permission
of The Outlook

Issued by
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Washington, D. C.
1928

TENNY PRESS 182 NEW YORK CITY

X-E802

#71

EXCERPTS

from

Speeches and Writings

of

HERBERT HOOVER

On Important
Public Questions

REVISED TO JULY 1, 1928

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Washington, D. C., 1928

10

X-E802

#72

THE REAL HERBERT HOOVER

Address of

Hon. James Francis Burke

General Counsel of the Republican National Committee

Over the Radio on Thursday Evening, October 25
at 8:45 o'clock

X-E802

#113

Reprinted from the World's Work

Working With Hoover

A Close-up View of a Great and Friendly Administrator

By DONALD WILHELM

A FEW DAYS after I went to work with Mr. Hoover I received a letter from a Congressman addressed to "The Honorable Donald Wilhelm, Assistant to Mr. Hoover." Without trying to be funny, I went into the Secretary's office, laid the letter down on his desk, and said: "Gosh, do I have to stand for *that!*"

He laughed. It was a quick and spontaneous laugh, not loud, but pleasant to hear—a kind of infectious chuckle. In the office he doesn't often laugh. He smiles. A smile is better than a laugh. And he smiles often enough, considering all he has to listen to in the course of a day.

The fact is that I never succeeded in making him laugh very hard over a story. To be sure, the fault may have been the stories! A story, to amuse him much, must be objective, quite actual, with a demonstrable result, not a story turned on wit and the spinning of mere subtleties more or less salaciously flavored. For instance, he relished and repeated the story about the two sons of a thrifty Austrian father, a college professor, who saved his money, but died in the halcyon days before the World War, leaving his savings, share and share alike, to his two sons. One son was a thrifty soul who put all his share into a savings bank, adding thereto whenever possible. The other son boasted that he never saved anything except the bottles he emptied during his dissipations. When the war was over, and Austrian currency had pancaked in value, behold! the value of the savings of the thrifty son was about $3, while the wayward son had $18.92 worth of old bottles!

Perhaps the humorous, the anti-climactic value of this yarn appealed to Mr. Hoover. More likely, this story was for him one more historical contrast or illustration to add to his vast store, as well as a kind of practical compendium of working economic factors with bearing, for instance, on thrift. Being a conservationist with a scientific turn, he relishes thrift—in the sense of hoarding—about as little as he relishes wit for its own sake; *i.e*, he does not believe, I gather, in keeping coal under the ground though all earthly tenants freeze, or in conserving timber until all the trees decay. Engineers with imagination take such a larger view—the view that science will find a way! And it is with such men, those who are forever visioning conditions and achievements that do not now exist, that this man shares a *camaraderie* much more rich and enduring than any based on swapping Jimmy Walkerian fellowship and yarns.

Time and again I have seen his afternoon appointment list tied up in a knot or canceled altogether because in the offing appeared a scientist from his laboratory or a mining engineer from the far reaches of the earth with problems to ponder or a familiar reminiscence to share. And the most interesting and illuminating hours, the most precious hours I have ever spent with any man were those spent with him, often of a Sunday morning on the back veranda of his home or in the quiet of his study, when he told his views and speculations to me, or permitted me to sit at the ringside while, with others of speculative mind like his own, he had a great good time inciting thought, provoking admissions, testing theories, and suggesting or phrasing ideas that were to the "dismal sciences" of economics and government, I judged, as new and full of meaning as any news story ever is to the run of us.

It is not a true or an intimate concept of the man—the idea too many people have—that he is essentially only a high-

X-E802

#74

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#75

CONFIDENTIAL

CAUTION TO EDITORS:

The following advance copy of the address of Herbert Hoover at Elizabethton, Tennessee, on Saturday afternoon, October 6, 1928, is sent to you for your convenience and must be held in the strictest confidence until its actual delivery has been begun; and no intimation or suggestion of its contents shall be given in any form or manner until that time.

George Akerson,
Assistant to Mr. Hoover.

ADDRESS

OF

MR. HERBERT HOOVER

Republican Nominee for President

To be delivered at Elizabethton, Tennessee
Saturday, October 6, 1928
at 3 P. M.

(10/6/2)

#76 X-E802

Hoover, Herbert Clark, 1874-

#77 X-E802

X-E802
#78

The Truth About

Herbert C. Hoover

#179 X-E802
PAMPHLET COLLECTION

President Hoover's Des Moines Address

OCTOBER FOURTH 1932

Issued by
Republican National Committee

Copy 3

E802
X-E802
#80

Why the

Constructive Forces of America

Should Support

PHLET COLLECTION

President Hoover

for Reelection

A Message

to

Industrial, Business and Professional Leaders

By

Nathan William MacChesney

of the Chicago Bar

38th President, Illinois State Bar Association

Former Vice President, American Bar Association

Copy 2

X-E802
#81
PRINCETON COLLECTIONS

A GREAT MAN
for
A GREAT WORK

HOOVER

The People's President

Photo by courtesy of Bachrach

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Barr Building

Washington, D.C.,
February 12, 1934.

FOR FUTURE RELEASE:

The following excerpts from an address of Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, the Vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee, is for release in the MORNING PAPERS OF SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13. Mrs. Hert's address will be delivered over the National Broadcasting Company tonight, February 12, beginning at approximately 11:15 P.M., Eastern Standard Time.

"As we have approached the anniversary which has been fittingly celebrated in so many hundred communities throughout the land today and tonight, I have been re-reading the history of Abraham Lincoln, especially in that period which brought the climax to his great career, and I have been impressed most forcibly with this thought: That from the time he first took the oath of office as President of the United States until the tragic end of his life he was confronted by just one supreme task. That was to save the Union. There were many incidental and collateral problems for him to solve of course, and their right solution called for statesmanship of the highest order. But the one supreme thing he had to do was to save the Union. He himself always recognized that. You remember when a commission from the seceded states came to Washington to consult with him about terms upon which the war could be brought to an end, he instructed his representatives who met this commission to say: 'Let us write "Union" at the top of the sheet, and you can write anything you like below it.' Perhaps you do not know, but you will let me remind you, that on the 22nd of August, 1864, at a time when the attack upon him and the Republican party was so vehement and bitter that he thought his reelection was in doubt he wrote this and handed it to one of his secretaries to be held until after the election. This is what he wrote:

"'This morning as for some days past it seems exceedingly probable that this administration will not be reelected. Then it will be my duty to cooperate with the President-elect so as to save the Union between the election and the inauguration, as he will have secured his election on such grounds that he cannot possibly save it afterwards'.

"There it is again: 'It will be my duty * * * to save the Union.' That is what he was thinking about all the time. That was the one burden always resting upon his great heart.

"And as my mind has dwelt upon this one supreme task laid upon the first Republican President it has been borne in upon me that whether he recognizes it or not, and whether the country recognizes it or not, the present Republican President, Herbert Hoover, has had laid upon him three supreme tasks, and they are to preserve our social system, our economic system and our political system,--the three things which must be saved if the Union itself were worth saving.

"He must save our social system, that system under which equality of opportunity is the birthright of every American citizen. We have become so accustomed to this, we take it so much for granted, that we fail to realize, as we should, that just this simple thing is the one supreme thing which differentiates America from every other country in the world. There is no other gov-

X-E80-

#83

WHEN YOU MEET THE PRESIDENT

An Appreciation of His Problems and Position In the World To-day by Edwin Balmer and William H. Crawford

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"The President," said the voice from the White House, "will see you in an hour." And in order to be well ahead of time, we leave the hotel and walk down the broad, pleasant streets of Washington on the way to the man who is bearing the greatest burden ever imposed by the world upon a single pair of shoulders.

Undoubtedly the world would have laid as much upon another man, if it could; but it simply has been unable to. In order to impose so many problems upon one man, they must be brought together and bound together.

Never before have conditions existed which made so many hundreds of millions of people, in all parts of the globe, so interdependent in their problems; never before could these problems have been collected for delivery at one place and to one man. Not even in World War time; nor in the making of the peace.

* * * * * *

This man whom we are going to see has the distinction of being the first individual ever held responsible for world prosperity. No previous President of the United States has been expected to set at rights world economics. It would have been absurd to dream of such a thing at any time in the last century or in this century—until today. Nothing—not even the war—has emphasized the ascendency of the United States so much as the depression and the fact that the President of the United States can be called upon, not only by his own people but by the nations of the world, to banish want and disorganization.

No previous President, indeed, has ever been held so mercilessly to account for the business well-being of America itself.

* * * * * *

You have heard that Mr. Hoover has not spared himself during this depression that he has never put off work which might lead to its amelioration. You see at first glance that this is true. He has accepted the tremendous task thrown upon him. How often he must wish he could be as sure as a congressman of what to do. The burden has left its mark upon him. He is a changed man. Not the same man that we knew as Food Administrator and as Secretary of Commerce. In these positions he was surrounded by a band of willing workers, with assistants who almost idolized him. He hasn't been able to count on all his fellow-workers in the government's business with the same surety that he did in his former positions. And yet, strange to say, he has borne up remarkably well under this stress. He has not broken. In fact, he looks well, and his ever-pleasant smile would indicate that he has taken to heart the poet's advice to smile under adversity. . . .

Years ago he wore, usually, blue. Today he is in a brown business suit. You might recognize him from old-time war views of him at his desk directing the Belgian relief; but you would feel—or do you merely imagine?—a change in sponsibility in all the world, he deals with matters far more treacherous than a mere hostile army. You hate to mention the depression; but it is in his mind, as it is in yours, as it obsesses the minds of five hundred million people.

The President has been much misrepresented concerning the secretiveness of his program. That very morning an outstanding representative of the Democratic Party had told us that no one knew the President's attitude on any subject: and an hour later he was answering frankly and without evasion every single question we propounded to him. And when we paused, after having exhausted our carefully prepared list of questions, he said in the friendliest way: "Is there anything else you want to ask me?"

In fairness the public should realize that the present economic depression is world-wide and he cites that we are better off than the rest of the world. There are eighteen countries who have had social disorders or revolutions within the last two years, fourteen countries who have been forced to abandon their monetary standards, and ten countries who have been unable to meet their external obligations. Depressions come in cycles, of which this is not the worst. In fact, three previous ones have been greater—one in 1834, another in 1857 and a third in 1873, in which there was far greater unemployment and more suffering than now. In each of these it was necessary to call out the troops to quell riots, and in 1893 there was a suspension of specie payment by the banks. What we were most interested in was to find out why the present depression has lasted so long. Here are the President's reasons:

Chiefly because of a psychological factor—fear. We have the ability to end it, but we do not. The banks are full of money in spite of hoarding some months ago, yet because of fear credit is withheld.

We had largely worked through the domestic phase of the depression and were on the road to improvement, when Europe began to collapse, and we became fascinated watching it. For the last fifteen months our depression has been foreign born.

For months we have been in a state of mind wherein we have exaggerated every unfavorable tendency. This country is capable of prosperity within itself. Perhaps not full prosperity—that is one hundred per cent of our best time. But if we are now operating on a sixty-five per cent basis, we could run on at least a ninety-three-per-cent basis without Europe. By our own action we could increase business activity.

You find the President splendidly supplied with facts. You put questions to him on a dozen different matters and you find that he never has to hesitate before informing you of the fact of a situation. He does not deal in inferences. He seems to prefer to let the facts speak for themselves. For instance, on foreign trade:

In normally prosperous times our export trade was seven per cent of our and one-half per cent of our normal business, which we can do if we merely decide to go on doing business with ourselves. You can be so upset over the loss of part of your business that you let another part slip. Recovery is a matter of proportion, and the evil effect of Europe upon us is still more psychological than actual. We not only can lose the trade, but also the money lent, in Europe, and still have the power to make a large degree of recovery.

This brings up the tariff—our imports and the effect of the new revenue "barriers." Again, here you encounter facts:

The falling off of imports upon which additional duties have been levied is not greater than the falling off of imports upon which duties have merely been maintained, or imports which come in duty free. In some classifications duty-free articles actually have declined the most. The tariff is another matter the unfavorable effects of which are exaggerated. There are constant public complaints that duties, as last fixed, were too high. Under the provisions of that tariff bill, reductions can be made as high as fifty per cent, following complaint and after a proper hearing. There have not been twenty applications from individuals for such tariff reductions. Moreover it is not realized that sixty-seven per cent of all our imports are entirely free from duty.

It must be only those who write from a distance who have never sat in the same room with the President, who think that he is not enlightened as to the unemployment situation. He has heard more about it than anyone else. A thousand panaceas have been offered to him, not to count the innumerable specific cures for individual situations. One plan calls for the expenditure of twelve billion dollars, which, even to the uninitiated, is obviously far too big a burden to add to that already on the shoulders of the people. Some of the panaceas suffer as much from insufficiency as others from exaggeration. He can tell you more about them and analyze them better than anyone else.

We mentioned the subject next in importance to the domestic depression—the debts due us from abroad. Upon that point he made a perfectly explicit statement in his message to Congress. "I do not approve in any remote sense of the cancellation of the debts to us. World confidence would not be enhanced by such action. None of our debtor nations has even suggested it. . . . But it is clear that a number of the governments indebted to us will be unable to meet further payments to us in full, pending recovery in their economic life. It is useless to blind ourselves to an obvious fact.

"I am suggesting to the American people that they be wise creditors in their own interests, and be good neighbors."

Conspicuously he has asked for the government the attitude he asks of firms and individuals; his new budget, with Secretary Mellon's proposal for taxes, has made that utterly plain. Between the time this is written and published, of all characters will be said and shouted over and over again—it is inescapable that the President here deliberately has chosen the unpopular path because he believes it is right. No one can ascribe to him a play of politics in the most politically important of his recommendations. He is outright about it. "We cannot borrow much more without endangering our financial structure." And he has come out for immediate and increased taxes, however unpopular they will be—laying "the burden in proportion to the ability to pay amongst all groups, and in such a fashion as not to retard recovery."

His twelve points need no repetition here. They are popularly unpopular. A realistic approach to a problem always suffers in comparison to a romantic approach: irresponsible declaration has no chance in comparison with unresponsible panaceas. We all want a cheap and short way out of trouble. The spell of 1929 still hangs over us. We long for those easy days, and almost persuade ourselves that they can reappear if some one will just do "something." Of course, nobody knows exactly what. Yet there seems to be a faith that if "something" were done, we could all again, without great effort, live in an economic elysium, when stock-prices would always go upward and never come down, and everybody could make as much of anything as he liked and sell it.

* * * * * *

It is pleasant to mention another matter altogether—the splendid record of the Department of Justice in dealing with the gangsters which we recently described in this magazine under the title, "The Unreachables"—the name given by the gangsters themselves to the Department of Justice men, because they can never be bought.

You recollect that Mr. Hoover had to speak a few years ago of the danger of the "subsidence of our foundations," —our moral foundations—with the gangsters flourishing in the land and Capone especially flaunting himself, evidently immune from punishment in the cities where he operated, and also evidently free from fear of prosecution by the States. Capone had become, veritably, by his continued, conspicuous success, a hero to millions of Americans. He seemed actually "bigger" than the law; he was, in his person, the living "symbol of defiance."

The most notorious crimes credited to him and to his organization were not "federal offenses;" that is, they were matters for investigation or prosecution by the states in which they were committed. The states and cities did nothing effective. The Department of Justice, therefore, went to work.

It was far more limited in its action than a state would have been, for it had to confine its prosecution to federal offenses; it chose to prosecute, as everyone knows for income-tax violations: and gangster after gangster went to jail, including at last Al Capone. One must be materially-minded indeed not to look upon this as an event absolutely necessary would have preferred conviction of gangsters on their more serious offenses; but murder and massacre is the affair of the states, not of the federal government.

The failure or the refusal of many local authorities to act under the Eighteenth Amendment, of course, continues to complicate the administration's program of enforcement of that measure; but this has not changed the program. Mr. Hoover has repeatedly declared that he will continue to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment with all the powers at his disposal. A principle is involved.

* * * * * *

So far we have only discussed Hoover the President. How about Hoover the man? My acquaintance with Mr. Hoover began during the days of the Boxer Revolution, when he was a young engineer and I a reporter for a metropolitan daily. The next time he came under my notice was at the beginning of the World War, when so many thousands of Americans were stranded in Europe. Paradoxical as it may seem, most of them had plenty of funds, but they were like Mark Twain's *Tramp* with a million-pound bank-note; they couldn't get it cashed, because of the European governments' forbidding money being sent out of the country. Ambassador Page was tremendously exercised. He, however, could not devote all of his time to this commercial part of his task. One day I was talking about the condition to him, and he remarked: "I found just the man to undertake the task."

"Who is he?" I asked.

"Herbert Hoover an American engineer, living in London. He seems to be a wide-awake citizen. He says he can raise the money from Americans living in Europe with sufficient European funds."

Mr Hoover's work was probably the best piece of impromptu banking ever put over in the history of the world. He got the money; he cashed the checks; he advanced money; he made it possible for Americans to get back home; and the losses from bad checks were negligible.

It was probably due to this excellent work and to the publicity attached to it that Mr. Hoover was asked to head the Belgian Relief. Never did a man undertake a stupendous charity with more enthusiasm or with greater success. Mr. Hoover was here, there and everywhere; attending to transportation of American foodstuffs, to determining upon their proper distribution, and to organizing his field force. I was told to get an interview with him, and spent the better part of three days following him around. When I did catch up with him, I found him crossing the street at Liege, eating a cheese-and-cracker sandwich. He didn't have time to stop to eat his meals. I said right there: "Hoover is building up a wonderful reputation. He is made politically, if he desires to enter politics."

We all remember him in his next position as Food Administrator, not very Anyhow he made it possible for us to feed our soldiers as well as our allies during the World War. Then came his job as Secretary of Commerce—and oh, what a commotion that stirred up in Washington's departmental life! Prior to the advent of Hoover as a Cabinet officer, a clerkship in a department had always been considered more or less of a sinecure, as an easy job got by some politician as a reward for party work. The office-hours were short, but few of the male clerks worked their full quota—as you could see, any bright afternoon in the summer, by going out to the Washington baseball park. Two-thirds of the patrons were departmental employes supposed to be on their job. Mr. Hoover introduced the revolutionary idea that federal employees were supposed to earn their wages. More wonderful still, he inculcated an *esprit de corps* in his department which made its employees want to stay on the job. I've been to the Department of Commerce at seven o'clock, and found the department as busily engaged as it was at ten in the morning. On one occasion I asked one of his chiefs out to dinner and was informed: "I've got a task I must finish tonight; I won't be through until about eleven. If you would like me to come around to your hotel at that time, I will be glad to do so." I thought possibly my hearing was bad. A federal employee, supposedly off duty, his real day's work begins after dinner—in his private office in the White House, an office that has been used by so many of his distinguished predecessors. Here surrounded by all the data, the President settles momentous affairs of state. It is frequently approaching midnight before his task is done. There are no union hours for the President of the United States. In fact, he is on the job all of his waking hours. About his only period of relaxation is attending divine service on the Sabbath, and during the summer week-end visits to Rapidan, his fishing lodge; for the President is a disciple of Izaak Walton. Even these visits are not wholly given to relaxation, for he usually takes a number of men interested in the subject uppermost in the President's mind, with whom he discusses the problem. But he manages to snatch an occasional hour for fishing. The tremendous grind of office life allows him little time for recreation or restful moments alone with his family. When the President goes fishing, he goes it alone. I don't mean by this that he has not other fishermen along, but they are usually fishing some other hole. He likes to wade the stream by himself. If the test of a fisherman is in the number of his catch then the President is a good fisherman, for he never fails to provide enough of the speckled beauties to feed his guests.

It has been said that the President is distant and unapproachable. This is untrue. Dignity is mistaken for aloofness. The President has very little time for idle chatter, but he has plenty of time to listen to men who have something to say, and when with a number of his

X-E802

IV

#84

Further Explorations of the New Deal—

Including Agricultural Policies

By
HERBERT HOOVER

Address before
Meeting of Republicans Sponsored by
Nebraska Republican State Central Committee
at Lincoln, Nebraska
January 16, 1936

This is the fourth of Mr. Hoover's addresses upon the New Deal.
The first, delivered at Oakland, California, before the California Republican Assembly, October 5, 1935, on "Spending, Deficits, Debts, and Their Consequences."
The second, delivered in New York City, before the Ohio Society of New York, November 16, 1935, on "The Expenditures Imposed on the People by the New Economic Planning, Its Consequences, and Some Remedies It Requires."
The third, delivered in St. Louis, Missouri, before the John Marshall Republican Club, December 16, 1935, on "The New Deal Further Explored—with Special Reference to the Bank Panic and Relief."
An answer to President Roosevelt's Atlanta speech.

X-E802

#85

The Legend of HOOVER who *"Did Nothing"*

Hoover, Herbert Clark, pres. U.S., 1874–

Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee
766 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

#826

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 11, 1936.

C-65
1936

STATEMENT BY SPEAKER WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Former President Herbert Hoover has clinched for all time the undisputed championship as the prophet of collapse, despair and panic for the American people.

For four long years, Mr. Hoover sat in the White House in Washington and did nothing effective -- absolutely nothing -- to halt the collapse of the country's banking system, the paralysis of industry, and the impoverishment of agriculture.

When his four year term was up, Mr. Hoover blandly announced that it was only the beginning. He predicted that even worse things were in store for the American people. He gave warning in the 1932 campaign, that, if the Democrats were elected and dared to touch the sacred tariff, "Grass will grow in the streets of a hundred cities, a thousand towns; the weeds will over-run the fields of millions of farms".

The former Republican President based his campaign for re-election on the proud boast that he had throttled every single effort by a Democratic House of Representatives to bring a measure of relief to a stricken people. He made democracy ineffective, helpless, and meaningless, and brought despair to millions of sufferers.

Now the gloomy philosopher from Palo Alto rises to new heights as the prophet of despair. The country is getting prosperous again, after his record of failure, so he has to find a new theme. He has suddenly discovered that the people are about to lose their liberties and their freedom.

The modest and self-sacrificing way in which Mr. Hoover offered himself as a leader in the new crusade was touching indeed. The prompt manner in which the convention rejected his offer was even more touching -- and more blunt. It was a well-timed effort to stampede the convention but, unfortunately for Mr. Hoover it declined to stampede. The delegates were respectful but the old "scare campaign" failed to ring true.

In his address before the convention last night, Mr. Hoover added a new fairy tale to the one about the depression ending in the fall of 1932. His latest imaginative brain child dealt with a wicked ogre called "collectivism" which he pretends to believe is invading the United States from Europe. I think a great many people remember that at one time Mr. Hoover blamed Europe for having brought about the depression which occurred during his administration. It seems as if he has a European complex.

(See next page)

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THE WORDS AND DEEDS OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Issued by Nat'l Election Campaign Committee, Communist Party, U.S.A. Published by Workers Library Publishers, P.O. Box 148, Sta. D, N. Y. C., Sept., 1932

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